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# Groups of Homotopy Spheres, I.

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## 1. Introduction

All manifolds, with or without boundary, are to be compact, oriented, and differentiable of class  $C^\infty$ . The boundary of  $M$  will be denoted by  $bM$ . The manifold  $M$  with orientation reversed is denoted by  $-M$ .

Definition. The manifold  $M$  is a homotopy n-sphere if  $M$  is closed (that is,  $bM = \emptyset$ ) and has the homotopy type of the sphere  $S^n$ .

Definition. Two closed  $n$ -manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are h-cobordant<sup>1</sup> if the disjoint sum  $M_1 + (-M_2)$  is the boundary of some manifold  $W$ , where both  $M_1$  and  $(-M_2)$  are deformation retracts of  $W$ . It is clear that this is an equivalence relation.

The connected sum of two connected  $n$ -manifolds is obtained by removing a small  $n$ -cell from each, and then pasting together the resulting boundaries. Details will be given in §2.

THEOREM 1.1. The h-cobordism classes of homotopy n-spheres form an abelian group under the connected sum operation.

This group will be denoted by  $\theta_n$ , and called the  $n$ -th homotopy sphere cobordism group. It is the object of this paper (which is divided into 2 parts) to investigate the structure of  $\theta_n$ .

It is clear that  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$ . On the other hand these groups are not all zero. For example, it follows easily from Milnor [14] that  $\theta_7 \neq 0$ .

The main result of the present part I will be:

THEOREM 1.2. For  $n \neq 3$  the group  $\theta_n$  is finite.

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<sup>1</sup> The term "J-equivalent" has previously been used for this relation. Compare [15], [16], [17].

## Chlorophyll

Chlorophyll is a green pigment found in plants, algae, and some bacteria. It is responsible for the green color of these organisms and plays a crucial role in photosynthesis. Chlorophyll consists of a central magnesium atom bonded to four nitrogen atoms in a porphyrin ring system. It is also associated with proteins called chlorophyll-binding proteins, which are embedded in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts.

The primary function of chlorophyll is to capture light energy from the sun. This energy is used to drive the conversion of carbon dioxide and water into glucose, a simple sugar that provides energy for the plant's growth and development. Chlorophyll also helps to protect the plant from damage by filtering out harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Chlorophyll is found in various forms, including chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b. Chlorophyll a is the most abundant form in green plants, while chlorophyll b is found in some algae and bacteria. Both forms are similar in structure but differ slightly in their absorption properties, allowing them to absorb different wavelengths of light.

Chlorophyll is a complex molecule that is difficult to synthesize in the laboratory. As a result, it is often extracted from plants or algae using organic solvents like ethanol or acetone. Once extracted, chlorophyll can be purified and used in various applications, such as food coloring or as a supplement in health products.

In conclusion, chlorophyll is a vital pigment that is essential for the survival of plants and other photosynthetic organisms. Its unique structure and properties make it an important component of our environment and a valuable resource for scientific research and practical applications.

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(Our methods break down for the case  $n = 3$ . However, if one assumes the Poincaré hypothesis then it can be shown that  $\theta_3 = 0$ .)

More detailed information about these groups will be given in Part II. For example, for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 18$  it will be shown that the order of the group  $\theta_n$  is respectively:

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
$[\theta_n]$	1	1	?	1	1	1	28	2	8	6	992	1	3	2	16256	2	16	16

Partial summaries of results are given also at the end of §4 and of §7.

Remark. S. Smale [25] and J. Stallings [27], C. Zeeman [33] have proved that every homotopy  $n$ -sphere,  $n \neq 3, 4$ , is actually homeomorphic to the standard sphere  $S^n$ . Furthermore, Smale has proved [26] that two homotopy  $n$ -spheres,  $n \neq 3, 4$ , are h-cobordant if and only if they are diffeomorphic. Thus for  $n \neq 3, 4$  (and possibly for all  $n$ ) the group  $\theta_n$  can be described as the set of all diffeomorphism classes of differentiable structures on the topological  $n$ -sphere. These facts will not be used in the present paper.

## 2. Construction of the group $\theta_n$

First we give a precise definition of the connected sum  $M_1 \# M_2$  of two connected  $n$ -manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . (Compare Seifert [22] and Milnor [15], [16].) The notation  $D^n$  will be used for the unit disk in Euclidean  $n$ -space. Choose imbeddings

and the work is still in progress. The author has not yet  
been able to receive any definite information about the effect of  
the new law on the market, but it is expected that it will have a  
marked influence.

THE AUTHOR WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE EDITOR FOR THE PLEASANT RECEIPT OF THE MANUSCRIPT AND FOR THE USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

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$$i_1 : D^n \rightarrow M_1, \quad i_2 : D^n \rightarrow M_2$$

so that  $i_1$  preserves orientation and  $i_2$  reverses orientation. Now obtain  $M_1 \# M_2$  from the disjoint sum

$$(M_1 - i_1(0)) + (M_2 - i_2(0))$$

by identifying  $i_1(tu)$  with  $i_2((1-t)u)$  for each unit vector  $u \in S^{n-1}$  and each  $0 < t < 1$ . Choose the orientation for  $M_1 \# M_2$  which is compatible with that of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . (This makes sense since the correspondence  $i_1(tu) \rightarrow i_2((1-t)u)$  preserves orientation.)

It is clear that the sum of two homotopy n-spheres is a homotopy n-sphere.

LEMMA 2.1. The connected sum operation is well defined, associative, and commutative up to orientation preserving diffeomorphism. The sphere  $S^n$  serves as identity element.

Proof. The first assertions follow easily from the lemma of Palais [20] and Cerf [5] which asserts that any two orientation preserving imbeddings  $i, i' : D^n \rightarrow M$  are related by the equation  $i' = f \circ i$ , for some diffeomorphism  $f : M \rightarrow M$ . The proof that  $M \# S^n$  is diffeomorphic to  $M$  will be left to the reader.

LEMMA 2.2. Let  $M_1, M'_1$  and  $M_2$  be closed and simply connected.<sup>2</sup> If  $M_1$  is h-cobordant to  $M'_1$  then  $M_1 \# M_2$  is h-cobordant to  $M'_1 \# M_2$ .

Proof. We may assume that the dimension  $n$  is  $\geq 3$ . Let  $M_1 + (-M'_1) = bW_1$ , where  $M_1$  and  $-M'_1$  are deformation retracts of  $W_1$ . Choose a differentiable arc  $A$  from a point  $p \in M_1$  to a point  $p' \in -M'_1$

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<sup>2</sup> This hypothesis is imposed in order to simplify the proof. It could easily be eliminated.



within  $W_1$  so that a tubular neighborhood of this arc is diffeomorphic to  $R^n \times [0,1]$ . Thus we obtain an imbedding

$$i : R^n \times [0,1] \rightarrow W_1$$

with  $i(R^n \times 0) \subset M_1$ ,  $i(R^n \times 1) \subset M'_1$ , and  $i(0 \times [0,1]) = A$ . Now form a manifold  $W$  from the disjoint sum

$$(W_1 - A) + (M_2 - i_2(0)) \times [0,1]$$

by identifying  $i(tu, s)$  with  $i_2((1-t)u) \times s$  for each  $0 < t < 1$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ ,  $u \in S^{n-1}$ . Clearly  $W$  is a compact manifold bounded by the disjoint sum

$$M_1 \# M_2 + (-(M'_1 \# M_2)) .$$

We must show that both boundaries are deformation retracts of  $W$ .

First it is necessary to show that the inclusion map

$$M_1 - p \xrightarrow{j} W_1 - A$$

is a homotopy equivalence. Since  $n \geq 3$  it is clear that both of these manifolds are simply connected. Mapping the homology exact sequence of the pair  $(M_1, M_1 - p)$  into that of the pair  $(W_1, W_1 - A)$  we see that  $j$  induces isomorphisms of homology groups, and hence is a homotopy equivalence. Now it follows easily, using a Mayer-Vietoris sequence, that the inclusion

$$M_1 \# M_2 \rightarrow W$$

the first time in the history of the world, the  
whole of the human race has been gathered  
together in one place, and that is the  
present meeting of the World's Fair.  
The great number of people here  
from all parts of the world, and the  
large amount of money spent by them,  
will be a great stimulus to the  
development of the country, and will  
help to bring about a new era of  
prosperity and happiness for all.  
The United States is a great  
country, and it is the duty of every  
American to do his best to help  
in making it even greater.  
The World's Fair is a great  
opportunity for us to show  
the world what we can do,  
and to prove that we are  
a great nation.

is a homotopy equivalence; hence that  $M_1 \# M_2$  is a deformation retract of  $W$ . Similarly  $M'_1 \# M'_2$  is a deformation retract of  $W$ , which completes the proof of Lemma 2.2.

LEMMA 2.3. A simply connected manifold  $M$  is h-cobordant to the sphere  $S^n$  if and only if  $M$  bounds a contractible manifold.

(Here the hypothesis of simple connectivity cannot be eliminated.)

Proof. If  $M + (-S^n) = bW$  then filling in a disk  $D^{n+1}$  we obtain a manifold  $W'$  with  $bW' = M$ . If  $S^n$  is a deformation retract of  $W$  then it clearly follows that  $W'$  is contractible.

Conversely if  $M = bW'$  with  $W'$  contractible, then removing the interior of an imbedded disk we obtain a simply connected manifold  $W$  with  $bW = M + (-S^n)$ . Mapping the homology exact sequence of the pair  $(D^{n+1}, S^n)$  into that of the pair  $(W', W)$  we see that the inclusion  $S^n \rightarrow W$  induces a homology isomorphism; hence  $S^n$  is a deformation retract of  $W$ . Now applying the Poincaré duality isomorphism

$$H_k(W, M) \cong H^{n+1-k}(W, S^n)$$

we see that the inclusion  $M \rightarrow W$  also induces isomorphisms of homology groups. Since  $M$  is simply connected, this completes the proof.

LEMMA 2.4. If  $M$  is a homotopy sphere, then  $M \# (-M)$  bounds a contractible manifold.

Proof. Let  $H^2 \subset D^2$  denote the half-disk consisting of all  $(t \sin \theta, t \cos \theta)$  with  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , and let  $\frac{1}{2} D^n \subset D^n$

and the first time I have seen it. It is a very large tree, and has a very large trunk.

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denote the disk of radius  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Given an imbedding  $i : D^n \rightarrow M$  form  $W$  from the disjoint union

$$(M - i(\frac{1}{2} D^n)) \times [0, \pi] + S^{n-1} \times H^2$$

by identifying  $i(tu) \times \theta$  with  $u \times ((2t-1)\sin \theta, (2t-1)\cos \theta)$  for each  $\frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ . (Intuitively we are removing the interior of  $i(\frac{1}{2} D^n)$  from  $M$  and then "rotating" the result through  $180^\circ$  around the resulting boundary.) It is easily verified that  $W$  is a differentiable manifold with  $bW = M \# (-M)$ . Furthermore  $W$  contains  $M - \text{Interior } i(\frac{1}{2} D^n)$  as deformation retract, and therefore is contractible. This proves Lemma 2.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let  $\theta_n$  denote the collection of all h-cobordism classes of homotopy n-spheres. By Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 there is a well defined, associative, commutative addition operation in  $\theta_n$ . The sphere  $S^n$  serves as zero element. By Lemmas 2.3, 2.4 each element of  $\theta_n$  has an inverse. Therefore  $\theta_n$  is an additive group.

Clearly  $\theta_1$  is zero. For  $n \leq 3$  Munkres [19] and Whitehead [31] have proved that a topological n-manifold has a differentiable structure which is unique up to diffeomorphism. It follows that  $\theta_2 = 0$ . If the Poincaré hypothesis were proved, it would follow that  $\theta_3$  is zero; but at present the structure of  $\theta_3$  remains unknown. For  $n > 3$  the structure of  $\theta_n$  will be studied in the following sections.

Addendum. There is a slight modification of the connected sum construction which is frequently useful. Let  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  be

and the  $\mathcal{L}^2$  norm of the difference between the two solutions is bounded by

$$\|u_1 - u_2\|_{\mathcal{L}^2} \leq C \|f_1 - f_2\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}.$$

On the other hand, we can choose  $f_1 = f_2 = 0$  and  $g_1 = g_2 = 0$  and  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$  and  $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$ . Then, the difference  $u_1 - u_2$  satisfies the elliptic equation

$$-\Delta(u_1 - u_2) + \alpha_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \nabla(u_1 - u_2) + \beta_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \nabla(u_1 - u_2) = 0.$$

Since  $\alpha_1 \geq 0$  and  $\beta_1 \geq 0$ , we have  $-\Delta(u_1 - u_2) + \alpha_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \nabla(u_1 - u_2) + \beta_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \nabla(u_1 - u_2) \geq 0$ .

Since  $u_1 - u_2$  is a solution of the elliptic equation  $-\Delta(u_1 - u_2) + \alpha_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \nabla(u_1 - u_2) + \beta_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \nabla(u_1 - u_2) = 0$ , we have

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla(u_1 - u_2)|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |u_1 - u_2|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |u_1|^2 dx \leq \|u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2.$$

Since  $u_1 \in \mathcal{L}^2(\Omega)$ , we have  $\|u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2 \leq \int_{\Omega} |u_1|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_1|^2 dx \leq \|\nabla u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2$ .

Since  $\nabla u_1 \in \mathcal{L}^2(\Omega)$ , we have  $\|\nabla u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2 \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_1|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |u_1 - u_2|^2 dx \leq \|u_1 - u_2\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2$ .

Since  $u_1 \in \mathcal{L}^2(\Omega)$ , we have  $\|u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2 \leq \int_{\Omega} |u_1|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_1|^2 dx \leq \|\nabla u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2$ .

Since  $u_1 \in \mathcal{L}^2(\Omega)$ , we have  $\|u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2 \leq \int_{\Omega} |u_1|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_1|^2 dx \leq \|\nabla u_1\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2$ .

$(n+1)$ -manifolds with boundary. Then the sum  $bW_1 \# bW_2$  is the boundary of a manifold  $W$  constructed as follows. Let  $H^{n+1}$  denote the half-disk consisting of all  $x = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)$  with  $|x| \leq 1$ ,  $x_0 \geq 0$  and let  $D^n$  denote the subset  $x_0 = 0$ . Choose imbeddings

$$i_q : (H^{n+1}, D^n) \rightarrow (W_q, bW_q), \quad q = 1, 2,$$

so that  $i_2 \circ i_1^{-1}$  reverses orientation. Now form  $W$  from

$$(W_1 - i_1(0)) + (W_2 - i_2(0))$$

by identifying  $i_1(tu)$  with  $i_2((1-t)u)$  for each  $0 < t < 1$ ,  $u \in S^n \cap H^{n+1}$ .

It is clear that  $W$  is a differentiable manifold with  $bW = bW_1 \# bW_2$ . Note that  $W$  has the homotopy type of  $W_1 \vee W_2$ : the union with a single point in common.

$W$  will be called the boundary-connected sum of  $W_1$  and  $W_2$ , and denoted by  $W = W_1 \pm W_2$ .

### 3. Homotopy spheres are s-parallelizable

Let  $M$  be a manifold with tangent bundle  $\tau = \tau(M)$ , and let  $\epsilon^1$  denote a trivial line bundle over  $M$ .

Definition.  $M$  will be called s-parallelizable if the Whitney sum  $\tau \oplus \epsilon^1$  is a trivial bundle.<sup>3</sup> The bundle  $\tau \oplus \epsilon^1$  will be called the stable tangent bundle of  $M$ . It is a stable bundle in the sense of [10]. (The expression s-parallelizable stands for stably parallelizable.)

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<sup>3</sup> The authors have previously used the term " $\pi$ -manifold" for an s-parallelizable manifold.

and  $\lambda$  is a positive real number. Then  $\lambda$  is called a *Lyapunov exponent* of  $A$ .

It is clear that  $\lambda$  is a function of  $A$ . We denote it by  $\lambda(A)$ .

It is also clear that  $\lambda(A)$  is a continuous function of  $A$ .

It is also clear that  $\lambda(A)$  is a decreasing function of  $A$ .

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**THEOREM 3.1.** Every homotopy sphere is s-parallelizable.

In the proof we will use recent results of J. F. Adams [1].

Proof. Let  $\Sigma$  be a homotopy n-sphere. Then the only obstruction to the triviality of  $\tau \oplus \varepsilon^1$  is a well defined cohomology class

$$\sigma_n(\Sigma) \in H^n(\Sigma; \pi_{n-1}(SO_{n+1})) = \pi_{n-1}(SO_{n+1}).$$

The coefficient group may be identified with the stable group  $\pi_{n-1}(SO)$ . But these stable groups have been computed by Bott [4], as follows, for  $n \geq 2$ :

residue class of $n \bmod 8$ :	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$\pi_{n-1}(SO)$	$Z$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	0	$Z$	0	0	0

(Here  $Z$ ,  $Z_2$ , 0 denote the cyclic groups of order  $\infty$ , 2, 1 respectively.)

Case 1.  $n \equiv 3, 5, 6$ , or  $7 \pmod{8}$ . Then  $\pi_{n-1}(SO) = 0$ , so that  $\sigma_n(\Sigma)$  is trivially zero.

Case 2.  $n \equiv 0$  or  $4 \pmod{8}$ . Say that  $n = 4k$ . According to [16], [9], some non-zero multiple of the obstruction class  $\sigma_n(\Sigma)$  can be identified with the Pontryagin class  $p_k(\tau \oplus \varepsilon^1) = p_k(\tau)$ . But the Hirzebruch signature<sup>4</sup> theorem implies that  $p_k[\Sigma]$  is a multiple of the signature  $\sigma(\Sigma)$  which is zero

<sup>4</sup> We will substitute the word "signature" for "index" as used in [7; 13; 16; 17; 26] since this is more in accord with the usage in other parts of mathematics. The signature of the form  $x_1^2 + \dots + x_k^2 - x_{k+1}^2 - \dots - x_{k+l}^2$  is defined to be  $\sigma = k-l$ .

and the corresponding  $\hat{f}_n$  is given by

$$\hat{f}_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(x_j) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) - \hat{f}_n(\bar{x}).$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(x_j) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) - \hat{f}_n(\bar{x}).$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(x_j) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) - \hat{f}_n(\bar{x}).$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(x_j) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) - \hat{f}_n(\bar{x}).$$

where  $\hat{\phi}_j(x_j)$  is the value of  $\hat{\phi}_j$  at  $x_j$ ,  $\hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x})$  is the value of  $\hat{\phi}_j$  at  $\bar{x}$ , and  $\hat{f}_n(\bar{x})$  is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The first term is the sum of the values of  $\hat{\phi}_j$  at  $x_j$  for all  $j$  from 1 to  $n$ .

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(x_j) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) - \hat{f}_n(\bar{x}).$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(x_j) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\phi}_j(\bar{x}) - \hat{f}_n(\bar{x}).$$

The second term is the sum of the values of  $\hat{\phi}_j$  at  $\bar{x}$  for all  $j$  from 1 to  $n$ .

The third term is the sum of the values of  $\hat{\phi}_j$  at  $\bar{x}$  for all  $j$  from 1 to  $n$ .

The fourth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The fifth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The sixth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The seventh term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The eighth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The ninth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The tenth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The eleventh term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The twelfth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The thirteenth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

The fourteenth term is the value of  $\hat{f}_n$  at  $\bar{x}$ .

since  $H^{2k}(\Sigma) = 0$ . Therefore every homotopy  $4k$ -sphere is s-parallelizable.

Case 3.  $n \equiv 1$  or  $2$  (modulo 8), so that  $\pi_{n-1}(SO)$  is cyclic of order 2. For each homotopy sphere  $\Sigma$  the residue modulo 2

$$\sigma_n[\Sigma] \in \pi_{n-1}(SO) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

is well defined. It follows from an argument of Rohlin that

$$J_{n-1}(\sigma_n) = 0 ,$$

where  $J_{n-1}$  denotes the Hopf-Whitehead homomorphism

$$J_{n-1} : \pi_{n-1}(SO_k) \rightarrow \pi_{n+k-1}(S^k)$$

in the stable range  $k > n$ . But  $J_{n-1}$  is a monomorphism for  $n \equiv 1$  or  $2$  (modulo 8). For the case  $n = 2$  this fact is well known, and for  $n = 9, 10$  it has been proved by Kervaire [11]. For  $n = 17, 18$  it has been verified by Kervaire and by Toda in unpublished computations. A proof that  $J_{n-1}$  is injective for all  $n \equiv 1$  or  $2$  (modulo 8) has recently been given by J. F. Adams [1]. Now the relation  $J_{n-1}(\sigma_n) = 0$  together with the information that  $J_{n-1}$  is a monomorphism implies that  $\sigma_n = 0$ . This finishes the proof of Theorem 3.1.

In conclusion here are two lemmas which clarify the concept of s-parallelizability. The first is essentially due to J. H. C. Whitehead [32].

and the corresponding differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

where the second term is the total derivative of  $x_i$  with respect to time. This is called the Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{x}_i^2 + V(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

and the Lagrangian is given by

$$L = T - V$$

and the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations are

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

for each coordinate  $x_i$ . These are the equations of motion for the system.

For example, consider a particle moving in a central potential  $V(r) = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 + V_0 \cos(\theta)$ .

The Lagrangian is given by

$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + V(r)$

and the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations are

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = m \ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = m r^2 \ddot{\theta}$

and the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations are

$m \ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}$

$m r^2 \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}$

These are the equations of motion for the system.

For example, consider a particle moving in a central potential  $V(r) = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 + V_0 \cos(\theta)$ .

LEMMA 3.3. Let  $M$  be an  $n$ -dimensional submanifold of  $S^{n+k}$ ,  $n < k$ . Then  $M$  is s-parallelizable if and only if its normal bundle is trivial.

LEMMA 3.4. A connected manifold with non-vacuous boundary is s-parallelizable if and only if it is parallelizable.

The proofs will be based on the following lemma. (Compare Milnor [17, Lemma 4].)

Let  $\xi$  be a  $k$ -dimensional vector space bundle over an  $n$ -dimensional complex,  $k > n$ .

LEMMA 3.5. If the Whitney sum of  $\xi$  with a trivial bundle  $\varepsilon^r$  is trivial then  $\xi$  itself is trivial.

Proof. We may assume that  $r = 1$ , and that  $\xi$  is oriented. An isomorphism  $\xi \oplus \varepsilon^1 \approx \varepsilon^{k+1}$  gives rise to a bundle map  $f$  from  $\xi$  to the bundle  $\gamma^k$  of oriented  $k$ -planes in  $(k+1)$ -space. Since the base space of  $\xi$  has dimension  $n$ , and since the base space of  $\gamma^k$  is the sphere  $S^k$ ,  $k > n$ , it follows that  $f$  is null-homotopic; and hence that  $\xi$  is trivial.

Proof of Lemma 3.3. Let  $\tau$ ,  $v$  denote the tangent and normal bundles of  $M$ . Then  $\tau \oplus v$  is trivial hence  $(\tau \oplus \varepsilon^1) \oplus v$  is trivial. Applying Lemma 3.5 the conclusion follows.

Proof of Lemma 3.4. This follows by a similar argument. The hypothesis on the manifold guarantees that every map into a sphere of the same dimension is null-homotopic.



4. Which homotopy spheres bound parallelizable manifolds?

Define a subgroup  $bP_{n+1} \subset \theta_n$  as follows. A homotopy  $n$ -sphere  $M$  represents an element of  $bP_{n+1}$  if and only if  $M$  is the boundary of a parallelizable manifold. We will see that this condition depends only on the h-cobordism class of  $M$ , and that  $bP_{n+1}$  does form a subgroup. The object of this section will be to prove the following

**THEOREM 4.1.** The quotient group  $\theta_n/bP_{n+1}$  is finite.

Proof. Given an  $s$ -parallelizable closed manifold  $M$  of dimension  $n$ , choose an imbedding

$$i : M \rightarrow S^{n+k}$$

with  $k > n+1$ . Such an imbedding exists and is unique up to differentiable isotopy. By Lemma 3.3 the normal bundle of  $M$  is trivial. Now choose a specific field  $\phi$  of normal  $k$ -frames. Then the Pontryagin-Thom construction yields a map

$$p(M, \phi) : S^{n+k} \rightarrow S^k .$$

(See Pontryagin [21, pp. 41-57], Thom [28].) The homotopy class of  $p(M, \phi)$  is a well defined element of the stable homotopy group

$$\pi_n = \pi_{n+k}(S^k) .$$

Allowing the normal frame field  $\phi$  to vary we obtain a set of elements

$$p(M) = \{p(M, \phi)\} \subset \pi_n .$$



LEMMA 4.2. The subset  $p(M) \subset \pi_n$  contains the zero element of  $\pi_n$  if and only if  $M$  bounds a parallelizable manifold.

Proof. If  $M = bW$  with  $W$  parallelizable then the imbedding  $i : M \rightarrow S^{n+k}$  can be extended to an imbedding  $W \rightarrow D^{n+k+1}$ , and  $W$  has a field  $\psi$  of normal  $k$ -frames. We set  $\phi = \psi|_M$ . Now the Pontryagin-Thom map  $p(M, \phi) : S^{n+k} \rightarrow S^k$  extends over  $D^{n+k+1}$ , hence is null-homotopic.

Conversely if  $p(M, \phi) \simeq 0$  then  $M$  bounds a manifold  $W \subset D^{n+k+1}$ , where  $\phi$  extends to a field  $\psi$  of normal frames over  $W$ . It follows from Lemmas 3.3 and 3.4 that  $W$  is parallelizable. This completes the proof of Lemma 4.2.

LEMMA 4.3. If  $M_0$  is h-cobordant to  $M_1$  then  $p(M_0) = p(M_1)$ .

Proof. If  $M_0 + (-M_1) = bW$  we choose an imbedding of  $W$  in  $S^{n+k} \times [0,1]$  so that  $M_q \rightarrow S^{n+k} \times (q)$  for  $q = 0,1$ . Then a normal frame field  $\phi_q$  on  $M_q$  extends to a normal frame field  $\psi$  on  $W$  which restricts to some normal frame field  $\phi_{1-q}$  on  $M_{1-q}$ . Clearly  $(W, \psi)$  gives rise to a homotopy between  $p(M_0, \phi_0)$  and  $p(M_1, \phi_1)$ .

LEMMA 4.4. If  $M$  and  $M'$  are s-parallelizable then

$$p(M) + p(M') \subset p(M \# M') \subset \pi_n .$$

Proof. Start with the disjoint sum

$$M \times [0,1] + M' \times [0,1]$$

and join the boundary components  $M \times 1$  and  $M' \times 1$  together, as described in the addendum at the end of §2. Thus we obtain a manifold  $W$  bounded by the disjoint sum



$$(M \# M') + (-M) + (-M') .$$

Note that  $W$  has the homotopy type of  $M \vee M'$ , the union with a single point in common.

Choose an imbedding of  $W$  in  $S^{n+k} \times [0,1]$  so that  $(-M)$  and  $(-M')$  go into well separated submanifolds of  $S^{n+k} \times 0$ , and so that  $M \# M'$  goes into  $S^{n+k} \times 1$ . Given fields  $\phi$  and  $\phi'$  of normal  $k$ -frames on  $(-M)$  and  $(-M')$ , it is not hard to see that there exists an extension defined throughout  $W$ . Let  $\psi$  denote the restriction of this field to  $M \# M'$ . Then clearly  $p(M, \phi) + p(M', \phi')$  is homotopic to  $p(M \# M', \psi)$ . This completes the proof.

LEMMA 4.5. The set  $p(S^n) \subset \pi_n$  is a subgroup of the stable homotopy group  $\pi_n$ . For any homotopy sphere  $\sum$  the set  $p(\sum)$  is a coset of this subgroup  $p(S^n)$ . Thus the correspondence  $\sum \rightarrow p(\sum)$  defines a homomorphism  $p'$  from  $\theta_n$  to the quotient group  $\pi_n/p(S^n)$ .

Proof. Combining Lemma 4.4 with the identities

$$(1) \quad S^n \# S^n = S^n , \quad (2) \quad S^n \# \sum = \sum , \quad (3) \quad \sum \# (-\sum) \sim S^n$$

we obtain

$$(1) \quad p(S^n) + p(S^n) \subset p(S^n)$$

which shows that  $p(S^n)$  is a subgroup of  $\pi_n$ ;

$$(2) \quad p(S^n) + p(\sum) \subset p(\sum)$$

which shows that  $p(\sum)$  is a union of cosets of this subgroup; and

$$(3) \quad p(\sum) + p(-\sum) \subset p(S^n)$$



which shows that  $p(\sum)$  must be a single coset. This completes the proof of Lemma 4.5.

By Lemma 4.2 the kernel of  $p' : \theta_n \rightarrow \pi_n/p(S^n)$  consists exactly of all h-cobordism classes of homotopy n-spheres which bound parallelizable manifolds. Thus these elements form a group which we will denote by  $bP_{n+1} \subset \theta_n$ . It follows that  $\theta_n/bP_{n+1}$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $\pi_n/p(S^n)$ . Since  $\pi_n$  is finite (Serre [24]), this completes the proof of Theorem 4.1.

Remarks. The subgroup  $p(S^n) \subset \pi_n$  can be described in more familiar terms as the image of the Hopf-Whitehead homomorphism

$$J_n : \pi_n(SO_k) \rightarrow \pi_{n+k}(S^k) .$$

(See Kervaire [9, p. 349].) Hence  $\pi_n/p(S^n)$  is the cokernel of  $J_n$ . The actual structure of these groups for  $n \leq 8$  is given in the following table. For details, and for higher values of  $n$ , the reader is referred to Part II of this paper.

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\pi_n$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_{24}$	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_{240}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 + \mathbb{Z}_2$
$\pi_n/p(S^n)$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$
$\theta_n/bP_{n+1}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$

The prime  $q \geq 3$  first divides the order of  $\theta_n/bP_{n+1}$  for  $n = 2q(q-1) - 2$ .

\* \* \*



Using Theorem 4.1 the proof of the main theorem (Theorem 1.2) stating that  $\theta_n$  is finite for  $n \neq 3$  reduces now to proving that  $bP_{n+1}$  is finite for  $n \neq 3$ .

We will prove that the group  $bP_{n+1}$  is zero for  $n$  even (§§5, 6) and is finite cyclic for  $n$  odd,  $n \neq 3$ , (see §§7, 8). The first few groups can be given as follows

$n$	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
order of $bP_{n+1}$	1	?	1	28	2	992	1	8128	2	130,816

(Again see Part II for details.) The cyclic group  $bP_{n+1}$  has order 1 or 2 for  $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  but the order grows more than exponentially for  $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ .

### 5. Spherical modifications

This section, and §6 which follows, will prove that the groups  $bP_{2k+1}$  are zero.<sup>5</sup> That is:

**THEOREM 5.1.** If a homotopy sphere of dimension  $2k$  bounds an  $s$ -parallelizable manifold  $M$ , then it bounds a contractible manifold  $M_1$ .

For the case  $k = 1$  this assertion is clear since every homotopy 2-sphere is actually diffeomorphic to  $S^2$ . The proof for

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<sup>5</sup> An independent proof of this theorem has been given by C. T. C. Wall [29].



$k > 1$  will be based on the technique of "spherical modifications". (See Wallace [30], Milnor [15; 17]<sup>6</sup>.)

Definition. Let  $M$  be a differentiable manifold of dimension  $n = p + q + l$  and let

$$\phi : S^p \times D^{q+1} \rightarrow M$$

be a differentiable imbedding. Then a new differentiable manifold  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  is formed from the disjoint sum

$$(M - \phi(S^p \times 0)) + D^{p+1} \times S^q$$

by identifying  $\phi(u, tv)$  with  $(tu, v)$  for each  $u \in S^p$ ,  $v \in S^q$ ,  $0 < t \leq 1$ . We will say that  $M'$  is obtained from  $M$  by the spherical modification  $\chi(\phi)$ . Note that the boundary of  $M'$  is equal to the boundary of  $M$ .

In order to prove Theorem 5.1 we will show that the homotopy groups of  $M$  can be completely killed by a sequence of such spherical modifications. The effect of a single modification  $\chi(\phi)$  on the homotopy groups of  $M$  can be described as follows.

Let  $\lambda \in \pi_p M$  denote the homotopy class of the map  $\phi|S^p \times 0$  from  $S^p \times 0$  to  $M$ .

LEMMA 5.2. The homotopy groups of  $M'$  are given by

$$\pi_i M' \cong \pi_i M \quad \text{for } i < \min(p, q) ,$$

and

$$\pi_p M' \cong \pi_p M / \wedge$$

---

<sup>6</sup>

The term "surgery" is used for this concept in [15; 17].

the "new" and "old" parts of the manuscript. The new part is written in a clear, cursive hand, while the old part is in a smaller, less distinct script. The text discusses the author's observations of the behavior of certain species of birds, particularly the "Red-tail" (likely a Red-tailed Hawk) and the "Blue-tail" (likely a Blue-tailed Flycatcher). The author notes that these birds are often seen in pairs or small groups, and that they appear to be territorial. The text also mentions the author's interest in the "Yellow-bellied" (likely a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher) and the "White-throated" (likely a White-throated Sparrow) species. The author concludes by stating that further study is needed to fully understand the behavior of these birds.

providing that  $p < q$ ; where  $\wedge$  denotes a certain subgroup of  $\pi_p^M$  containing  $\lambda$ .

The proof is straightforward. (Compare [17, Lemma 2].)

Thus if  $p < q$  (that is, if  $p \leq n/2 - 1$ ), the effect of the modification  $\chi(\phi)$  is to kill the homotopy class  $\lambda$ .

Now suppose that some homotopy class  $\lambda \in \pi_p^M$  is given.

LEMMA 5.3. If  $M^n$  is s-parallelizable and if  $p < n/2$ , then the class  $\lambda$  is represented by some imbedding  $\phi : S^p \times D^{n-p} \rightarrow M$ .

Proof. (Compare [17, Lemma 3].) Since  $n \geq 2p+1$  it follows from a well known theorem of Whitney that  $\lambda$  can be represented by an imbedding

$$\phi_0 : S^p \rightarrow M.$$

It follows from Lemma 3.5 that the normal bundle of  $\phi_0 S^p$  in  $M$  is trivial. Hence  $\phi_0$  can be extended to the required imbedding  $S^p \times D^{n-p} \rightarrow M$ .

Thus Lemmas 5.2 and 5.3 assert that spherical modifications can be used to kill any required element  $\lambda \in \pi_p^M$  providing that  $p \leq n/2 - 1$ . There is one danger however. If the imbedding  $\phi$  is chosen badly then the modified manifold  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  may no longer be s-parallelizable. However the following was proven in [17]. Again let  $n \geq 2p+1$ .

LEMMA 5.4. The imbedding  $\phi : S^p \times D^{n-p} \rightarrow M$  can be chosen within its homotopy class so that the modified manifold  $\chi(M, \phi)$  will also be s-parallelizable.

For the proof, the reader may either refer to [17, Theorem 2], or make use of the sharper Lemma 6.2 which will be proved below.



Now combining Lemmas 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 one obtains the following.  
(Compare [17, p. 46].)

**THEOREM 5.5.** Let  $M$  be a compact, connected  $s$ -parallelizable manifold of dimension  $n \geq 2k$ . By a sequence of spherical modifications on  $M$  one can obtain an  $s$ -parallelizable manifold  $M_1$  which is  $(k-1)$ -connected.

Recall that  $bM_1 = bM$ .

Proof. Choosing a suitable imbedding  $\phi : S^1 \times D^{n-1} \rightarrow M$  one can obtain an  $s$ -parallelizable manifold  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  such that  $\pi_1 M'$  is generated by fewer elements than  $\pi_1 M$ . Thus after a finite number of steps one can obtain a manifold  $M''$  which is 1-connected. Now, after a finite number of steps, one can obtain an  $s$ -parallelizable manifold  $M'''$  which is 2-connected, and so on until we obtain a  $(k-1)$ -connected manifold. This proves Theorem 5.5.

In order to prove 5.1, where  $\dim M = 2k+1$ , we must carry this argument one step further obtaining a manifold  $M_1$  which is  $k$ -connected. It will then follow from the Poincaré duality theorem that  $M_1$  is contractible.

The difficulty in carrying out this program is that Lemma 5.2 is no longer available. Thus if  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  where  $\phi$  imbeds  $S^k \times D^{k+1}$  in  $M$ , the group  $\pi_k M'$  may actually be larger than  $\pi_k M$ . It is first necessary to describe in detail what happens to  $\pi_k M$  under such a modification. Since we may assume that  $M$  is  $(k-1)$ -connected with  $k > 1$ , the homotopy group  $\pi_k M$  may be replaced by homology group  $H_k M = H_k(M; \mathbb{Z})$ .



LEMMA 5.6. Let  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  where  $\phi$  imbeds  $S^k \times D^{k+1}$  in  $M$ , and let

$$M_0 = M - (\text{interior } \phi(S^k \times D^{k+1})).$$

Then there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & H_{k+1}M' & & & & \\
& & \downarrow \cdot \lambda' & & & & \\
& & Z & & & & \\
& & \downarrow \varepsilon & & & & \\
H_{k+1}M & \xrightarrow{\cdot \lambda} & Z & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon'} & H_kM_0 & \xrightarrow{i} & H_kM \longrightarrow 0 \\
& \searrow \lambda' & & & \downarrow i' & & \\
& & H_kM' & & & & \\
& & \downarrow & & & & \\
& & 0 & & & &
\end{array}$$

such that the horizontal and vertical sequences are exact. It follows that the quotient group  $H_kM/\lambda(Z)$  is isomorphic to  $H_kM'/\lambda'(Z)$ .

Here the following notations are to be understood. The symbol  $\lambda$  denotes the element of  $H_kM$  which corresponds to the homotopy class  $\phi|S^k \times 0$ , and  $\lambda$  also denotes the homomorphism



$Z \rightarrow H_k M$  which carries 1 into  $\lambda$ . On the other hand  $\cdot\lambda : H_{k+1} M \rightarrow Z$  denotes the homomorphism which carries each  $\mu \in H_{k+1} M$  into the intersection number  $\mu \cdot \lambda$ . The symbols  $\lambda'$  and  $\cdot\lambda'$  are to be interpreted similarly. The element  $\lambda' \in H_k M'$  corresponds to the homotopy class  $\phi'|_0 \times S^k$  where

$$\phi' : D^{k+1} \times S^k \rightarrow M'$$

denotes the canonical imbedding.

Proof of Lemma 5.6. As horizontal sequence take the exact sequence

$$H_{k+1} M \rightarrow H_{k+1}(M, M_O) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon'} H_k M_O \xrightarrow{i} H_k M \rightarrow H_k(M, M_O)$$

of the pair  $(M, M_O)$ . By excision the group  $H_j(M, M_O)$  is isomorphic to

$$H_j(S^k \times D^{k+1}, S^k \times S^k) \simeq \begin{cases} Z & \text{for } j = k+1 \\ 0 & \text{for } j < k+1. \end{cases}$$

Thus we obtain

$$H_{k+1} M \rightarrow Z \xrightarrow{\varepsilon'} H_k M_O \xrightarrow{i} H_k M \rightarrow 0$$

as asserted. Since a generator of  $H_{k+1}(M, M_O)$  clearly has intersection number  $\pm 1$  with the cycle  $\phi(S^k \times 0)$  which represents  $\lambda$ , it follows that the homomorphism  $H_{k+1} M \rightarrow Z$  can be described as the homomorphism  $\mu \rightarrow \mu \cdot \lambda$ . The element  $\varepsilon' = \varepsilon'(1) \in H_k M_O$  can clearly be described as the homology class corresponding to the "meridian"  $\phi(x_O \times S^k)$  of the torus  $\phi(S^k \times S^k)$ , where  $x_O$  denotes a base point in  $S^k$ .

the first time in the history of the world, the  
whole of the human race has been gathered  
together in one place, and that is the  
present meeting of the World's Fair.  
The great number of people here  
from all parts of the world, and the  
large amount of money spent by them,  
will be a great stimulus to the  
development of the country, and will  
help to make it a great power.  
The World's Fair is a great  
success, and it will be remembered  
as one of the greatest events in  
the history of the world.

The vertical exact sequence is obtained in a similar way.

Thus  $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(1) \in H_k M_0$  is the homology class of the "parallel"  $\phi(S^k \times x_0)$  of the torus. Clearly  $i(\varepsilon) \in H_k M$  is equal to the homology class  $\lambda$  of  $\phi(S^k \times 0)$ . Similarly  $i'(\varepsilon') = \lambda'$ .

From this diagram the isomorphisms

$$H_k M / \lambda(Z) \cong H_k M_0 / \varepsilon(Z) + \varepsilon'(Z) \cong H_k M' / \lambda'(Z)$$

are apparent. This completes the proof of 5.6.

As an application suppose that one chooses an element  $\lambda \in H_k M$  which is primitive in the sense that  $\mu \cdot \lambda = 1$  for some  $\mu \in H_{k+1} M$ . It follows that

$$i : H_k M_0 \longrightarrow H_k M$$

is an isomorphism, and hence that

$$H_k M' \cong H_k M / \lambda(Z).$$

Thus:

ASSERTION. Any primitive element of  $H_k M$  can be killed by a spherical modification.

In order to apply this assertion we assume the following:

Hypothesis.  $M$  is a compact,  $s$ -parallelizable manifold of dimension  $2k+1$ ,  $k > 1$ , and is  $(k-1)$ -connected. The boundary  $bM$  is either vacuous or a homology sphere.

This hypothesis will be assumed for the rest of § 5 and for §6.

... and the *new* is a *new* field in *the old*.

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LEMMA 5.7. Subject to this hypothesis the homology group  $H_k M$  can be reduced to its torsion subgroup by a sequence of spherical modifications. The modified manifold  $M_1$  will still satisfy the hypothesis.

Proof. Suppose that  $H_k M \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus T$  where  $T$  is the torsion subgroup. Let  $\lambda$  generate one of the infinite cyclic summands. Using the Poincaré duality theorem one sees that  $\mu_1 \cdot \lambda = 1$  for some element  $\mu_1 \in H_{k+1}(M, bM)$ . But the exact sequence

$$H_{k+1} M \rightarrow H_{k+1}(M, bM) \rightarrow H_k(bM) = 0$$

shows that  $\mu_1$  can be lifted back to  $H_{k+1} M$ . Therefore  $\lambda$  is primitive, and can be killed by a modification. After finitely many such modifications, one obtains a manifold  $M_1$  with  $H_k M_1 \cong T \subset H_k M$ . This completes the proof of 5.7.

Let us specialize to the case  $k$  even. Let  $M$  be as above, and let  $\phi : S^k \times D^{k+1} \rightarrow M$  be any imbedding.

LEMMA 5.8. If  $k$  is even then the modification  $\chi(\phi)$  necessarily changes the  $k$ -th Betti number of  $M$ .

The proof will be based on the following lemma. (See Kervaire [8, Formula (8.8)].)

Let  $F$  be a fixed field and let  $W$  be an orientable homology manifold of dimension  $2r$ . Define the semi-characteristic  $e^*(bW; F)$  to be the following residue class modulo 2:

$$e^*(bW; F) \equiv \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \text{rank } H_i(bW; F) \pmod{2}.$$

LEMMA 5.9. The rank of the bilinear pairing



$$H_r(W; F) \otimes H_r(W; F) \rightarrow F$$

given by the intersection number is congruent modulo 2 to  $e^*(bW; F)$   
plus the Euler characteristic  $e(W)$ .

[For the convenience of the reader, here is a proof.

Consider the exact sequence

$$H_r W \xrightarrow{h} H_r(W, bW) \rightarrow H_{r-1}(bW) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H_0(W, bW) \rightarrow 0 ,$$

where the coefficient group  $F$  is to be understood. A counting argument shows that the rank of the indicated homomorphism  $h$  is equal to the alternating sum of the ranks of the vector spaces to the right of  $h$  in this sequence. Reducing modulo 2 and using the identity

$$\text{rank } H_i(W, bW) = \text{rank } H_{2r-i} W$$

this gives

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank } h &\equiv \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \text{rank } H_i(bW) + \sum_{i=0}^{2r} \text{rank } H_i W \\ &\equiv e^*(bW; F) + e(W) \pmod{2} . \end{aligned}$$

But the rank of

$$h : H_r W \rightarrow H_r(W, bW) \simeq \text{Hom}_F(H_r W, F)$$

is just the rank of the intersection pairing. This completes the proof.]

Proof of 5.8. First suppose that  $M$  has no boundary. As shown in [15] or [17] the manifolds  $M$  and  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$ , suitably



oriented, together bound a manifold  $W = W(M, \phi)$  of dimension  $2k+2$ . For the moment, since no differentiable structure on  $W$  is needed, we can simply define  $W$  to be the union

$$(M \times [0,1]) \cup (D^{k+1} \times D^{k+1})$$

where it is understood that  $S^k \times D^{k+1}$  is to be pasted onto  $M \times 1$  by the imbedding  $\phi$ . Clearly  $W$  is a topological manifold with:

$$bW = M \times 0 + M' \times 1 .$$

Note that  $W$  has the homotopy type of  $M$  with a  $(k+1)$ -cell attached. Since the dimension  $2k+1$  of  $M$  is odd, this means that the Euler characteristic

$$e(W) = e(M) + (-1)^{k+1} = (-1)^{k+1} .$$

Since  $k$  is even the intersection pairing

$$H_{k+1}(W; Q) \otimes H_{k+1}(W; Q) \rightarrow Q$$

is skew symmetric, hence has even rank. Therefore Lemma 5.9 (with rational coefficients) asserts that

$$e^*(M + M'; Q) + (-1)^{k+1} \equiv 0 \pmod{2} ,$$

and hence that

$$e^*(M; Q) \neq e^*(M'; Q) .$$

But  $H_i M \cong H_i M' \cong 0$  for  $0 < i < k$ , so this implies that

$$\text{rank } H_k(M; Q) \neq \text{rank } H_k(M'; Q) .$$

This proves 5.8 providing that  $M$  has no boundary.



If  $M$  is bounded by a homology sphere, then attaching a cone over  $bM$  one obtains a homology manifold  $M_*$  without boundary. The above argument now shows that

$$\text{rank } H_k(M_*; \mathbb{Q}) \neq \text{rank } H_k(M'_*; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Therefore the modification  $\chi(\phi)$  changes the rank of  $H_k(M; \mathbb{Q})$  in this case also. This completes the proof of 5.8.

It is convenient at this point to insert an analogue of 5.8 which will only be used later. (See end of §6.) Let  $M$  be as above, with  $k$  even or odd, and let  $W = W(M, \phi)$ .

**LEMMA 5.10.** Suppose that every mod 2 homology class

$$\xi \in H_{k+1}(W; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

has self-intersection number  $\xi \cdot \xi = 0$ . Then the modification  $\chi(\phi)$  necessarily changes the rank of the mod 2 homology group  $H_k(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ .

The proof is completely analogous to that of 5.8. The hypothesis,  $\xi \cdot \xi = 0$  for all  $\xi$ , guarantees that the intersection pairing

$$H_k(W; \mathbb{Z}_2) \otimes H_k(W; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

will have even rank.

We now return to the case  $k$  even.

Proof of Theorem 5.1 for  $k$  even. According to 5.6 we can assume that  $H_k M$  is a torsion group. Choose

$$\phi : S^k \times D^{k+1} \rightarrow M$$

as in 5.4 so as to represent a non-trivial  $\lambda \in H_k M$ .



According to 5.6 we have

$$H_k M / \lambda(Z) \cong H_k M' / \lambda'(Z) .$$

Since the group  $\lambda(Z)$  is finite it follows from 5.8 that  $\lambda'(Z)$  must be infinite. Thus the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow Z \xrightarrow{\lambda'} H_k M' \rightarrow H_k M' / \lambda'(Z) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. It follows that the torsion subgroup of  $H_k M'$  maps monomorphically into  $H_k M' / \lambda'(Z)$ ; and hence is definitely smaller than  $H_k M$ . Now according to 5.7 we can perform a modification on  $M'$  so as to obtain a new manifold  $M''$  with

$$H_k M'' \cong \text{Torsion subgroup of } H_k M' \subset H_k M .$$

Thus in two steps one can replace  $H_k M$  by a smaller group. Iterating this construction a finite number of times, the group  $H_k M$  can be killed completely. This completes the proof of Theorem 5.1 for  $k$  even.

## 6. Framed spherical modifications

This section will complete the proof of Theorem 5.1 by taking care of the case  $k$  odd. This case is somewhat more difficult than the case  $k$  even (which was handled in §5) since it is necessary to choose the imbeddings  $\phi$  more carefully, taking particular care not to lose  $s$ -parallelizability in the process.

### Concluding Remarks

From the results obtained it is clear that the effect of dilution on the absorption coefficient is small, and that the absorption

$$\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2$$

reaction is not a dominant one. It is anticipated that the absorption coefficient will increase with time, and that the rate of absorption will decrease with time. This is due to the fact that the absorption coefficient is proportional to the concentration of the reactants, and that the concentration of the reactants will decrease with time. The absorption coefficient is also proportional to the

$$\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2$$

reaction rate, and the absorption coefficient will decrease with time. The absorption coefficient will also decrease with time due to the fact that the reaction rate will decrease with time. The absorption coefficient will also decrease with time due to the fact that the concentration of the reactants will decrease with time.

### Summary and Conclusions

The absorption coefficient of the  $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$  reaction was determined at various temperatures and pressures. The absorption coefficient was found to be proportional to the concentration of the reactants, and the absorption coefficient was found to be proportional to the reaction rate. The absorption coefficient was found to be proportional to the concentration of the reactants, and the absorption coefficient was found to be proportional to the reaction rate. The absorption coefficient was found to be proportional to the concentration of the reactants, and the absorption coefficient was found to be proportional to the reaction rate.

Before starting on the proof it is convenient to sharpen the concepts of  $s$ -parallelizable manifold, and of spherical modification.

Definition. A framed manifold  $(M, f)$  will mean a differentiable manifold  $M$  together with a fixed trivialization  $f$  of the stable tangent bundle  $\tau_M \oplus \varepsilon_M$ .

Now consider a spherical modification  $\chi(\phi)$  of  $M$ . Recall that  $M$  and  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  together bound a manifold

$$W = (M \times [0,1]) \cup (D^{p+1} \times D^{q+1})$$

where the subset  $S^p \times D^{q+1}$  of  $D^{p+1} \times D^{q+1}$  is pasted onto  $M \times 1$  by the imbedding  $\phi$ . (Compare Milnor [16].) It is easy to give  $W$  a differentiable structure, except along the "corner"  $S^p \times S^q$ . A neighborhood of this corner will be "diffeomorphic" with  $S^p \times S^q \times Q$  where

$$Q \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

denotes the three-quarter disk consisting of all  $(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$  with  $0 \leq r < 1$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 3\pi/2$ . In order to "straighten" this corner, map  $Q$  onto the half-disk  $H$ , consisting of all  $(r \cos \theta', r \sin \theta')$  with  $0 \leq r < 1$ ,  $0 \leq \theta' \leq \pi$ ; by setting  $\theta' = 2\theta/3$ . Now carrying the differentiable structure of  $H$  back to  $Q$ , this makes  $Q$  into a differentiable manifold. Carrying out the same transformation on the neighborhood of  $S^p \times S^q$ , this makes  $W = W(M, \phi)$  into the required differentiable manifold. Note that both boundaries of  $W$  get the correct differential structures.

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Now identify  $M$  with  $M \times 0 \subset W$  and identify the stable tangent bundle  $\tau_M \oplus \varepsilon_M$  with the restriction  $\tau_W|_M$ . Thus a framing  $f$  of  $M$  determines a trivialization of  $\tau_W|_M$ .

Definition. A framed spherical modification  $\chi(\phi, F)$  of the framed manifold  $(M, f)$  will mean a spherical modification  $\chi(\phi)$  of  $M$  together with a trivialization  $F$  of the tangent bundle of  $W$ , satisfying the condition

$$F|M = f .$$

Note that the modified manifold  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  automatically acquires a framing

$$f' = F|M' .$$

It is only necessary to identify  $\tau_W|M'$  with the stable tangent bundle  $\tau_{M'} \oplus \varepsilon_{M'}$ . To do this we identify the positive direction in  $\varepsilon_M$ , with the outward normal direction in  $\tau_W|M'$ .

The following question evidently arises. Given a modification  $\chi(\phi)$  of  $M$  and a framing  $f$  of  $M$ , does  $f$  extend to a trivialization  $F$  of  $\tau_W$ ? The obstructions to such an extension lie in the cohomology groups

$$H^{r+1}(W, M; \pi_r(SO_{n+1})) \cong \begin{cases} \pi_p(SO_{n+1}) & \text{for } r = p \\ 0 & \text{for } r \neq p . \end{cases}$$

Thus the only obstruction to extending  $f$  is a well defined class

$$\gamma(\phi) \in \pi_p(SO_{n+1}) .$$



The modification  $\chi(\phi)$  can be framed if and only if this obstruction  $\gamma(\phi)$  is zero.

Now consider the following alteration of the imbedding  $\phi$ .

Let

$$\alpha : S^p \rightarrow SO_{q+1}$$

be a differentiable map, and define

$$\phi_\alpha : S^p \times D^{q+1} \rightarrow M$$

by

$$\phi_\alpha(u, v) = \phi(u, v \cdot \alpha(u))$$

where the dot denotes the usual action of  $SO_{q+1}$  on  $D^{q+1}$ . Clearly  $\phi_\alpha$  is an imbedding which represents the same homotopy class  $\lambda \in \pi_p M$  as  $\phi$ .

LEMMA 6.1. The obstruction  $\gamma(\phi_\alpha)$  depends only on  $\gamma(\phi)$  and on the homotopy class ( $\alpha$ ) of  $\alpha$ . In fact

$$\gamma(\phi_\alpha) = \gamma(\phi) + s_*(\alpha)$$

where  $s_* : \pi_p(SO_{q+1}) \rightarrow \pi_p(SO_{n+1})$  is induced by the inclusion

$$s : SO_{q+1} \rightarrow SO_{n+1}.$$

Proof. (Compare [17], proof of Theorem 2.) Let  $W_\alpha$  be the manifold constructed as  $W$  above, now using  $\phi_\alpha$ . There is a natural differentiable imbedding

$$i_\alpha : D^{p+1} \times \text{int. } D^{q+1} \rightarrow W_\alpha,$$

and  $i_\alpha|_{S^p \times D^{q+1}}$  coincides with  $\phi_\alpha : S^p \times D^{q+1} \rightarrow M$  followed by the inclusion  $M \rightarrow M \times 1 \subset W_\alpha$ .



$\gamma(\phi_\alpha)$  is the obstruction to extending  $f|\phi_\alpha(S^p \times 0)$  to a trivialization of  $\tau(W_\alpha)$  restricted to  $i_\alpha(D^{p+1} \times 0)$ . Let  $t^{n+1} = e^{p+1} \times e^{q+1}$  be the standard framing on  $D^{p+1} \times D^{q+1}$ . Then  $i'_\alpha(t^{n+1})$  is a trivialization of the tangent bundle of  $W_\alpha$  restricted to  $i_\alpha(D^{p+1} \times D^{q+1})$ , and  $\gamma(\phi_\alpha)$  is the homotopy class of the map  $g : S^p \rightarrow SO_{n+1}$ , where  $g(u)$  is the matrix  $\langle f^{n+1}, i'_\alpha(t^{n+1}) \rangle$  at  $\phi_\alpha(u, 0)$ .

Since  $i_\alpha|D^{p+1} \times 0$  is independent of  $\alpha$ , and  $i_\alpha|S^p \times D^{q+1} = \phi_\alpha$ , we have

$$i'_\alpha(t^{n+1}) = i'(e^{p+1}) \times \phi'_\alpha(e^{q+1})$$

at every point  $(u, 0) \in S^p \times D^{q+1}$ .

Since

$$\phi'_\alpha(e^{q+1}) = \phi'(e^{q+1}) \cdot \alpha(u)$$

at  $(u, 0)$ , it follows that

$$i'_\alpha(t^{n+1}) = i'(t^{n+1}) \cdot s(\alpha).$$

Hence

$$\langle f^{n+1}, i'_\alpha(t^{n+1}) \rangle = \langle f^{n+1}, i'(t^{n+1}) \rangle \cdot s(\alpha)$$

and the lemma follows.

Now suppose (as usual) that  $p \leq q$ . Then the homomorphism

$$s_* : \pi_p(SO_{q+1}) \rightarrow \pi_p(SO_{n+1})$$

is onto. Hence  $\alpha$  can be chosen so that

$$\gamma(\phi_\alpha) = \gamma(\phi) + s_*(\alpha)$$



is zero. Thus we obtain:

LEMMA 6.2. Given  $\phi: S^p \times D^{q+1} \rightarrow M$  with  $p \leq q$ , a map  $\alpha$  can be chosen so that the modification  $\chi(\phi_\alpha)$  can be framed.

In particular, it follows that the manifold  $\chi(M, \phi_\alpha)$  will be  $s$ -parallelizable. Thus we have proved Lemma 5.4 in a sharpened form.

We note however that  $\alpha$  is not always uniquely determined. In the case  $p = q = k$  odd the homomorphism

$$s_* : \pi_k(SO_{k+1}) \rightarrow \pi_k(SO_{n+1})$$

has an infinite cyclic kernel. This freedom in the choice of  $\alpha$  will be the basis of the proof of 5.1 for  $k$  odd.

Let us study the homology of the manifold

$$M'_\alpha = \chi(M, \phi_\alpha) ,$$

where  $\phi$  is now chosen, by Lemma 6.2, so that the spherical modification  $\chi(\phi)$  can be framed. Clearly the deleted manifold

$$M_0 = M - (\text{interior } \phi_\alpha(S^k \times D^{k+1}))$$

does not depend on the choice of  $\alpha$ . Furthermore the meridian  $\phi_\alpha(x_0 \times S^k)$  of the torus  $\phi_\alpha(S^k \times S^k) \subset M_0$  does not depend on the choice of  $\alpha$ ; hence the homology class

$$\epsilon' \in H_k M_0$$

does not depend on  $\alpha$ . On the other hand the parallel  $\phi_\alpha(S^k \times x_0)$  does depend on  $\alpha$ . In fact it is clear that the homology class

of the particles in the liquid, and  $\tau_{\text{coll}}$  is the mean time between collisions of the particles.

The second term in the equation is the contribution due to the thermal motion of the particles.

The third term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the particles.

The fourth term is the contribution due to the thermal motion of the liquid.

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The fifth term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

The sixth term is the contribution due to the thermal motion of the liquid.

$$\langle \dot{\gamma}^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \rho k_B T \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

The seventh term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

The eighth term is the contribution due to the thermal motion of the liquid.

The ninth term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

$$\langle \dot{\gamma}^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \rho k_B T \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

The tenth term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

The eleventh term is the contribution due to the thermal motion of the liquid.

$$\langle \dot{\gamma}^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \rho k_B T \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

The twelfth term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

The thirteenth term is the contribution due to the thermal motion of the liquid.

The fourteenth term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

$$\langle \dot{\gamma}^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \rho k_B T \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

The fifteen term is the contribution due to the Brownian motion of the liquid.

$\varepsilon_\alpha \in H_k M_O$  of this parallel is given by

$$\varepsilon_\alpha = \varepsilon + j(\alpha) \varepsilon'$$

where the homomorphism

$$j_* : \pi_k(SO_{k+1}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cong \pi_k(S^k)$$

is induced by the canonical map

$$\rho \xrightarrow{j} x_0 \cdot \rho$$

from  $SO_{k+1}$  to  $S^k$ .

The spherical modification  $\chi(\phi_\alpha)$  can still be framed provided  $\alpha$  is an element of the kernel of

$$s_* : \pi_k(SO_{k+1}) \rightarrow \pi_k(SO_{n+1}) .$$

Identifying the stable group  $\pi_k(SO_{n+1})$  with the stable group  $\pi_k(SO_{k+2})$ , there is an exact sequence

$$\pi_{k+1}(S^{k+1}) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_k(SO_{k+1}) \xrightarrow{s_*} \pi_k(SO_{k+2})$$

associated with the fibration  $SO_{k+2}/SO_{k+1} = S^{k+1}$ . It is well known that the composition

$$\pi_{k+1}(S^{k+1}) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_k(SO_{k+1}) \xrightarrow{j_*} \pi_k(S^k)$$

carries a generator of  $\pi_{k+1}(S^{k+1})$  onto twice a generator  $\pi_k(S^k)$ , providing that  $k$  is odd. Therefore the integer  $j_*(\alpha)$  can be any multiple of 2.



Let us study the effect of replacing  $\varepsilon$  by  $\varepsilon_\alpha = \varepsilon + j(\alpha)\varepsilon'$  on the homology of the modified manifold. Consider the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Z \xrightarrow{\varepsilon'} H_k M_0 \xrightarrow{i} H_k M \longrightarrow 0$$

of 5.6, where  $i$  carries  $\varepsilon$  into an element  $\lambda$  of order  $\ell > 1$ .

Evidently  $\ell\varepsilon$  must be a multiple of  $\varepsilon'$ , say:

$$\ell\varepsilon + \ell'\varepsilon' = 0.$$

Since  $\varepsilon'$  is not a torsion element, these two elements can satisfy no other relation. Since  $\varepsilon_\alpha = \varepsilon + j_*(\alpha)\varepsilon'$  it follows that

$$\ell\varepsilon_\alpha + (\ell' - \ell j(\alpha))\varepsilon' = 0.$$

Now using the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Z \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_\alpha} H_k M_0 \xrightarrow{i_\alpha} H_k M'_\alpha \longrightarrow 0$$

we see that the inclusion homomorphism  $i_\alpha$  carries  $\varepsilon'$  into an element

$$\lambda'_\alpha \in H_k M'_\alpha$$

of order  $|\ell' - \ell j(\alpha)|$ . Since  $H_k M'_\alpha / \lambda'_\alpha(Z)$  is isomorphic to  $H_k M / \lambda(Z)$  we see that the group  $H_k M'_\alpha$  is smaller than  $H_k M_\alpha$  if and only if:

$$0 < |\ell' - \ell j(\alpha)| < \ell.$$

But  $j(\alpha)$  can be any even integer. Thus  $j(\alpha)$  can be chosen so that

$$-\ell < \ell' - \ell j(\alpha) \leq \ell.$$

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This choice of  $j(\alpha)$  will guarantee an improvement except in the special case where  $\ell'$  happens to be divisible by  $\ell$ .

Our progress so far can be summarized as follows.

**LEMMA 6.3.** Let  $M$  be a framed  $(k-1)$ -connected manifold of dimension  $2k+1$  with  $k$  odd,  $k > 1$ , such that  $H_k M$  is finite. Let  $\chi(\phi, F)$  be a framed modification of  $M$  which replaces the element  $\lambda \in H_k M$  of order  $\ell > 1$  by an element  $\lambda' \in H_k M'$  of order  $\pm\ell'$ . If  $\ell' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\ell}$  then it is possible to choose  $(\alpha) \in \pi_k(SO_{k+1})$  so that the modification  $\chi(\phi_\alpha)$  can still be framed, and so that the group  $H_k M'_\alpha$  is definitely smaller than  $H_k M$ .

Thus one must study the residue class of  $\ell'$  modulo  $\ell$ . Recall the definition of linking numbers. (Compare Seifert-Threlfall [23, §77].) Let  $\lambda \in H_p M$ ,  $\mu \in H_q M$  be homology classes of finite order, with  $\dim M = p+q+l$ . Consider the homology sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow H_{q+1}(M; Q/Z) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_q M \xrightarrow{i_*} H_q(M; Q) \longrightarrow \dots$$

associated with the coefficient sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Z \xrightarrow{i} Q \longrightarrow Q/Z \longrightarrow 0 .$$

Since  $\lambda$  is of finite order,  $i_* \lambda = 0$  and  $\lambda = \beta(v)$  for some  $v \in H_{q+1}(M; Q/Z)$ . The pairing

$$Z \otimes Q/Z \longrightarrow Q/Z$$

defined by multiplication induces a pairing

$$H_p M \otimes H_{q+1}(M; Q/Z) \longrightarrow Q/Z$$



defined by the intersection of homology classes. We denote this pairing by a dot.

Definition. The linking number  $L(\lambda, \mu)$  is the rational number modulo 1 defined by

$$L(\lambda, \mu) = v \cdot \mu .$$

This linking number is well defined, and satisfies the symmetry relation

$$L(\mu, \lambda) + (-1)^{pq} L(\lambda, \mu) = 0 .$$

(Compare Seifert and Threlfall.)

LEMMA 6.4. The ratio  $\ell'/\ell$  modulo 1 is, up to sign, equal to the self-linking number  $L(\lambda, \lambda)$ .

Proof. Since

$$\ell\varepsilon + \ell'\varepsilon' = 0$$

in  $H_k M_O$  we see that the cycle  $\ell\varepsilon + \ell'\varepsilon'$  on  $bM_O$  bounds a chain  $c$  in  $M_O$ . Let  $c_1 = \phi(x_O \times D^{k+1})$  denote the cycle in  $\phi(S^k \times D^{k+1}) \subset M$  with boundary  $\varepsilon'$ . Then the chain  $c - \ell'c_1$  has boundary  $\ell\varepsilon$ ; hence  $(c - \ell'c_1)/\ell$  has boundary  $\varepsilon$ , representing the homology class  $\lambda$  in  $H_k M$ . Taking the intersection of this chain with  $\phi(S^k \times 0)$ , representing  $\lambda$ , we obtain  $\pm \ell'/\ell$ , since  $c$  is disjoint and  $c_1$  has intersection number  $\mp 1$ . Thus  $L(\lambda, \lambda) = \pm \ell'/\ell \bmod 1$ .

Now if  $L(\lambda, \lambda) \neq 0$  then  $\ell' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\ell}$  hence the class  $\lambda$  can be replaced by an element of smaller order under a spherical modification. Hence, unless  $L(\lambda, \lambda) = 0$  for all  $\lambda \in H_k M$ , this group can be simplified.

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LEMMA 6.5. If  $H_k M$  is a torsion group, with  $L(\lambda, \lambda) = 0$  for every  $\lambda \in H_k M$ , and if  $k$  is odd, then this group  $H_k M$  must be a direct sum of cyclic groups of order 2.

Proof. The relation

$$L(\eta, \xi) + (-1)^{pq} L(\xi, \eta) = 0$$

with  $p = q \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$  implies that

$$L(\eta, \xi) = L(\xi, \eta) .$$

Now if self-linking numbers are all zero, the identity

$$L(\xi + \eta, \xi + \eta) = L(\xi, \xi) + L(\eta, \eta) + L(\xi, \eta) + L(\eta, \xi)$$

implies that

$$2L(\xi, \eta) = 0$$

for all  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ . But, according to the Poincaré duality theorem for torsion groups (see [23, page 245]),  $L$  defines a completely orthogonal pairing

$$T_p^M \otimes T_q^M \rightarrow Q/Z .$$

Hence the identity  $L(2\xi, \eta) = 0$  for all  $\eta$  implies that  $2\xi = 0$ . This proves Lemma 6.5.

It follows that, by a sequence of modifications, one can reduce  $H_k M$  to a group of the form  $Z_2 \oplus \dots \oplus Z_2 = sZ_2$ .

Now let us apply Lemma 5.8. Since the modification  $\chi(\phi_\alpha)$  is framed, the corresponding manifold  $W = W(M, \phi_\alpha)$  is parallelizable. It follows from the formulas of Wu that the Steenrod operation



$$Sq^{k+1} : H^{k+1}(W; bW; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^{2k+2}(W, bW; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

is zero. (See Kervaire [8, Lemma (7.9)].) Hence every  $\xi \in H_{k+1}(W; \mathbb{Z}_2)$  has self-intersection number  $\xi \cdot \xi = 0$ . Thus, according to 5.10, the modification  $\chi(\phi_\alpha)$  changes the rank of  $H_k(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ .

But the effect of  $\chi(\phi_\alpha)$  on  $H_k(M; \mathbb{Z})$ , providing that  $\alpha$  is chosen properly, will be to replace the element  $\lambda$  of order  $l = 2$  by an element  $\lambda'_\alpha$  of order  $l'_\alpha$  where

$$-2 < l'_\alpha \leq 2, \quad l'_\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{2}.$$

Thus  $l'_\alpha$  must be 0 or 2. Now using the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow Z_{l'_\alpha} \rightarrow H_k M'_\alpha \rightarrow H_k M'_\alpha / \lambda'_\alpha (\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0,$$

where the right hand group is isomorphic to  $(s-1)\mathbb{Z}_2$ , we see that  $H_k M'_\alpha$  is given by one of the following:

$$H_k M'_\alpha \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} + (s-1)\mathbb{Z}_2, \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 + (s-1)\mathbb{Z}_2, \\ \mathbb{Z} + (s-2)\mathbb{Z}_2, \text{ or} \\ \mathbb{Z}_4 + (s-2)\mathbb{Z}_2. \end{cases}$$

But the first two possibilities cannot occur, since they do not change the rank of  $H_k(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ . In the remaining two cases, a further modification will replace  $H_k M'_\alpha$  by a group which is definitely smaller than  $H_k M$ . Thus in all cases  $H_k M$  can be replaced by a smaller group by a sequence of framed modifications.

1.  $\text{C}_2H_5OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$   
2.  $CH_3COOH + NaOH \rightarrow CH_3COONa + H_2O$   
3.  $Na_2CO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow 2NaCl + H_2O + CO_2$   
4.  $CaCO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow CaCl_2 + H_2O + CO_2$   
5.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
6.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
7.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
8.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
9.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
10.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$

11.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
12.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
13.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
14.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
15.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
16.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
17.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
18.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
19.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$   
20.  $Na_2SiO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2SiO_3$

This completes the proof of 5.1. Actually we have proved the following result which is slightly sharper.

**THEOREM 6.6.** Let  $M$  be a compact, framed manifold of dimension  $2k+1$ ,  $k > 1$ , such that  $bM$  is either vacuous or a homology sphere. By a sequence of framed modifications  $M$  can be reduced to a  $k$ -connected manifold  $M_1$ .

If  $bM$  is vacuous then the Poincaré duality theorem implies that  $M_1$  is a homotopy sphere. If  $bM$  is a homology sphere then  $M_1$  is contractible.

The proof of 6.6 is contained in the above discussion, providing that  $M$  is connected. But using [17, Lemma 2'] it is easily seen that a disconnected manifold can be connected by framed modifications. This completes the proof.

### §7. The groups $bP_{2k}$

The next two sections will prove that the groups  $bP_{2k}$  are finite cyclic for  $k \neq 2$ . In fact for  $k$  odd the group  $bP_{2k}$  has at most two elements. For  $k = 2m \neq 2$  we will see in part II that  $bP_{4m}$  is a cyclic group of order

$$2^{2m-2}(2^{2m-1} - 1) \text{ numerator } (4B_m/m),$$

where  $B_m$  denotes the  $m$ -th Bernoulli number.<sup>7</sup>

The proofs will be based on the following.

<sup>7</sup> This expression for the order of  $bP_{4m}$  relies on provisional results of J. F. Adams [2].

THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE CLOTHES

IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BODY.

BY DR. JAMES L. DODD,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

WITH A HISTORY OF THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AND A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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AND A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

LEMMA 7.1. Let  $M$  be a  $(k-1)$ -connected manifold of dimension  $2k$ ,  $k \geq 3$ , and suppose that  $H_k M$  is free abelian with basis  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_r\}$  where

$$\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j = 0, \quad \lambda_i \cdot \mu_j = \delta_{ij}$$

for all  $i, j$  (where  $\delta_{ij}$  denotes a Kronecker delta). Suppose further that every imbedded sphere in  $M$  which represents a homology class in the subgroup generated by  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$  has trivial normal bundle. Then  $H_k M$  can be killed by a sequence of spherical modifications.

Proof. According to [17, Lemma 6] or Haefliger [6] any homology class in  $H_k M$  can be represented by a differentiably imbedded sphere.

Remark: It is at this point that the hypothesis  $k \geq 3$  is necessary. Our methods break down completely for the case  $k = 2$  since a homology class in  $H_2(M^4)$  need not be representable by a differentiably imbedded sphere. (Compare Kervaire and Milnor [13].)

Choose an imbedding  $\phi_0 : S^k \rightarrow M$  so as to represent the homology class  $\lambda_r$ . Since the normal bundle is trivial,  $\phi_0$  can be extended to an imbedding  $\phi : S^k \times D^k \rightarrow M$ . Let  $M' = \chi(M, \phi)$  denote the modified manifold, and let

$$M_0 = M - \text{Interior } \phi(S^k \times D^k) = M' - \text{Interior } \phi'(D^{k+1} \times S^{k-1}).$$

The argument now proceeds just as in [17, p. 54]. There is a diagram

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & Z & & & & & \\
 & \downarrow & & & & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow H_k M_0 & \longrightarrow H_k M & \xrightarrow{\cdot \lambda_r} & Z & \longrightarrow H_{k-1} M_0 & \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & H_k M' & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & 0 & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

where the notation and the proof is similar to that of Lemma 5.6.

Since  $\mu_r \cdot \lambda_r = 1$  it follows that  $H_{k-1} M_0 = 0$ . From this fact one easily proves that  $M_0$  and  $M'$  are  $(k-1)$ -connected. The group  $H_k M_0$  is isomorphic to the subgroup of  $H_k M$  generated by  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_{r-1}\}$ . The group  $H_k M'$  is isomorphic to a quotient group of  $H_k M_0$ . It has basis  $\{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_{r-1}, \mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_{r-1}\}$  where each  $\lambda'_i$  corresponds to a coset

$$\lambda_i + \lambda_r Z \subset H_k M ,$$

and each  $\mu'_j$  corresponds to a coset  $\mu_j + \lambda_r Z$ .

The manifold  $M'$  also satisfies the hypothesis of 7.1. In order to verify that

$$\lambda'_i \cdot \lambda'_j = 0 , \quad \lambda'_i \cdot \mu'_j = \delta_{ij} ,$$

note that each  $\lambda'_i$  or  $\mu'_j$  can be represented by a sphere imbedded in  $M_0$  and representing the homology class  $\lambda_i$  or  $\mu_j$  of  $M$ . Thus the intersection numbers in  $M'$  are the same as those in  $M$ . In order to verify that any imbedded sphere with homology class

and I am very sorry to say that I have not been able to get any  
information from the people who were there. I have however  
written to Mr. H. H. Munro, the author of "The Story of the  
Great War," and I hope he will be able to give me some  
information. I have also written to Mr. J. M. Roberts, the  
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$$f' = -\infty$$

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author of "The Great War," and I hope he will be able to give me

$n_1\lambda'_1 + \dots + n_{r-1}\lambda'_{r-1}$  has trivial normal bundle, note that any such sphere can be pushed off of  $\phi'(0 \times S^{k-1})$ , and hence can be deformed into  $M_0$ . It will then represent a homology class

$$(n_1\lambda_1 + \dots + n_{r-1}\lambda_{r-1}) + n_r\lambda_r \in H_k^M ,$$

and thus will have trivial normal bundle.

Iterating this construction  $r$  times, the result will be a  $k$ -connected manifold. This completes the proof of Lemma 7.1.

Now consider an  $s$ -parallelizable manifold  $M$  of dimension  $2k$ , bounded by a homology sphere. By Theorem 5.5 we can assume that  $M$  is  $(k-1)$ -connected. Using the Poincaré duality theorem it follows that  $H_k^M$  is free abelian, and that the intersection number pairing

$$H_k^M \otimes H_k^M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

has determinant  $\pm 1$ . The argument now splits up into three cases.

Case 1. Let  $k = 3$  or  $7$ . (Compare [17, Theorem 4'].) Since  $k$  is odd the intersection pairing is skew symmetric. Hence there exists a "symplectic" basis for  $H_k^M$ : that is a basis  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_r\}$  with

$$\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j = \mu_i \cdot \mu_j = 0 , \quad \lambda_i \cdot \mu_j = -\delta_{ij} .$$

Since  $\pi_{k-1}(SO_k) = 0$  for  $k = 3, 7$ , any imbedded  $k$ -sphere will have trivial normal bundle. Thus Lemma 7.1 implies that  $H_k^M$  can be killed. Since an analogous result for  $k = 1$  is easily obtained, this proves:

LEMMA 7.2. The groups  $bP_2$ ,  $bP_6$ , and  $bP_{14}$  are zero.

and the first time I have seen it. It is a very large tree, and the trunk  
is about 10 feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and greyish-white.

The leaves are large and deeply lobed, with serrated edges.

### Common Name: *Redwood*

Botanical Name: *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lam.) Kuntze

Description: A large evergreen tree, reaching heights of up to 300 feet. The trunk is straight and cylindrical, with a thick, greyish-brown bark that is often peeling or flaking off.

The leaves are small, scale-like, and arranged in whorls along the branches. They are a bright green color and have a distinctively pointed tip.

The flowers are small, inconspicuous, and produced in clusters at the tips of the branches.

### Common Name: *Yellowwood*

Botanical Name: *Cladrastis kentukea* (Dode) Sealy

Description: A medium-sized deciduous tree, reaching heights of up to 60 feet. The trunk is straight and cylindrical, with a thin, greyish-brown bark that is often peeling or flaking off.

The leaves are compound, with several pairs of leaflets arranged along the branches. The leaflets are oval-shaped and have a distinctively pointed tip.

### Common Name: *Yellowwood*

Botanical Name: *Cladrastis kentukea* (Dode) Sealy

Description: A medium-sized deciduous tree, reaching heights of up to 60 feet. The trunk is straight and cylindrical, with a thin, greyish-brown bark that is often peeling or flaking off.

Case 2.  $k$  is odd, but  $k \neq 1, 3, 7$ . Again one has a symplectic basis; but the normal bundle of an imbedded sphere is not necessarily trivial. This case will be studied in §8.

Case 3.  $k$  is even, say  $k = 2m$ . Then the following is true. (Compare [17, Theorem 4].)

LEMMA 7.3. Let  $M$  be a framed manifold of dimension  $4m > 4$ , bounded by a homology sphere<sup>8</sup>. The homotopy groups of  $M$  can be killed by a sequence of framed spherical modifications if and only if the signature  $\sigma(M)$  is zero.

Since a proof of 7.3 is essentially given in [17] we will only give an outline here.

In one direction the lemma follows from the assertion that  $\sigma(M)$  is invariant under spherical modifications. (See [17, p. 41]. The fact that  $M$  has a boundary does not matter here, since we can adjoin a cone over the boundary, thus obtaining a closed homology manifold with the same signature.)

Conversely suppose that  $\sigma(M) = 0$ . We may assume that  $M$  is  $(k-1)$ -connected. Since the quadratic form  $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda \cdot \lambda$  has determinant  $\pm 1$  and signature zero, it is possible to choose a basis  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_r\}$  for  $H_k M$  so that  $\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j = 0$ ,  $\lambda_i \cdot \mu_j = \delta_{ij}$ . The proof is analogous to that of [17, Lemma 9], but somewhat simpler since we do not put any restriction on  $\mu_i \cdot \mu_j$ . For any imbedded sphere with homology class  $\lambda = n_1 \lambda_1 + \dots + n_r \lambda_r$ , the self-intersection number  $\lambda \cdot \lambda$  is zero. Therefore, according to [17, Lemma 7], the normal bundle is trivial.

---

<sup>8</sup> This lemma is of course also true if  $bM$  is vacuous. In this case the signature  $\sigma(M)$  is necessarily zero, by Hirzebruch's signature theorem.



Thus  $M$  satisfies the hypothesis of 7.1. It follows that  $H_k^M$  can be killed by spherical modifications. Since the homomorphism

$$\pi_k(SO_k) \rightarrow \pi_k(SO_{2k+1})$$

is onto for  $k$  even, it follows from Lemma 6.2 that we need use only framed spherical modifications. This completes the proof of 7.3.

LEMMA 7.4. For each  $k = 2m$  there exists a parallelizable manifold  $M_0$ , whose boundary  $bM_0$  is the ordinary  $(4m-1)$ -sphere, such that the signature  $\sigma(M_0)$  is non-zero.

Proof. According to Milnor and Kervaire [18, p. 457] there exists a closed "almost parallelizable"  $4m$ -manifold whose signature is non-zero. Removing the interior of an imbedded  $4m$ -disk from this manifold, we obtain the required parallelizable manifold  $M_0$ .

Now consider the collection of all  $4m$ -manifolds  $M_0$  which are  $s$ -parallelizable, and are bounded by the  $(4m-1)$ -sphere. Clearly the corresponding signatures  $\sigma(M_0) \in \mathbb{Z}$  form a group under addition. Let  $\sigma_m > 0$  denote the generator of this group.

THEOREM 7.5. Let  $\sum_1$  and  $\sum_2$  be homotopy spheres of dimension  $4m-1$ ,  $m > 1$ , which bound  $s$ -parallelizable manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  respectively. Then  $\sum_1$  is h-cobordant to  $\sum_2$  if and only if

$$\sigma(M_1) \equiv \sigma(M_2) \pmod{\sigma_m}.$$

Proof. First suppose that

$$\sigma(M_1) = \sigma(M_2) + \sigma(M_0).$$



Form the connected sum along the boundary

$$M = (-M_1) \pm M_2 \pm M_0$$

as in §2; with boundary

$$bM = - \sum_1 \# \sum_2 \# S^{4m-1} \approx - \sum_1 \# \sum_2 .$$

Since

$$\sigma(M) = -\sigma(M_1) + \sigma(M_2) + \sigma(M_0) = 0$$

it follows from 7.3 that  $bM = - \sum_1 \# \sum_2$  belongs to the trivial h-cobordism class. Therefore  $\sum_1$  is h-cobordant to  $\sum_2$ .

Conversely let  $W$  be an h-cobordism between  $- \sum_1 \# \sum_2$  and the sphere  $S^{4m-1}$ . Pasting  $W$  onto  $-M_1 \pm M_2$  along the common boundary  $- \sum_1 \# \sum_2$ , we obtain a differentiable manifold  $M$  bounded by the sphere  $S^{4m-1}$ . Since  $M$  is clearly s-parallelizable, we have

$$\sigma(M) \equiv 0 \pmod{\sigma_m} .$$

But

$$\sigma(M) = \sigma(-M_1 \pm M_2) = -\sigma(M_1) + \sigma(M_2) .$$

Therefore

$$\sigma(M_1) \equiv \sigma(M_2) \pmod{\sigma_m} ,$$

which completes the proof.

COROLLARY 7.6. The group  $bP_{4m}$ ,  $m > 1$ , is isomorphic to a subgroup of the cyclic group of order  $\sigma_m$ . Hence  $bP_{4m}$  is finite cyclic.

The proof is evident.

Discussion and computations. In Part II we will see that  $bP_{4m}$  is cyclic of order precisely  $\sigma_m/8$ . In fact a given integer  $\sigma$



occurs as  $\sigma(M)$  for some  $s$ -parallelizable  $M$  bounded by a homotopy sphere if and only if

$$\sigma \equiv 0 \pmod{8}.$$

The following equality is proved in [18, p. 457]:

$$\sigma_m = 2^{2m-1}(2^{2m-1}-1)B_m j_m a_m/m,$$

where  $B_m$  denotes the  $m$ -th Bernouli number,  $j_m$  denotes the order of the cyclic group

$$J(\pi_{4m-1}(SO)) \subset \pi_{4m-1},$$

and  $a_m$  equals 1 or 2 according as  $m$  is even or odd. Thus  $bP_{4m}$  is cyclic of order

$$(1) \quad \sigma_m/8 = 2^{2m-4}(2^{2m-1}-1)B_m j_m a_m/m.$$

According to recent work of J. F. Adams and H. Toda, the integer  $j_m$  is precisely equal to the denominator of  $B_m/4m$ . (Compare [18, Theorem 4].) Therefore

$$B_m j_m a_m / 4m = a_m \text{ numerator } (B_m / 4m) = \text{ numerator } (4B_m / m)$$

where the last equality holds since the denominator of  $B_m$  is divisible by 2 but not 4. Thus  $bP_{4m}$  is cyclic of order

$$(2) \quad \sigma_m/8 = 2^{2m-2}(2^{2m-1}-1) \text{ numerator } (4B_m / m).$$

One can also give a formula for the order of the full group  $\theta_{4m-1}$ . In Part II we will see that  $\theta_{4m-1}/bP_{4m}$  is isomorphic to



$\pi_{4m-1}/J(\pi_{4m-1}(SO))$ . (Compare §4.) Together with formula (1) above this implies that:

$$\text{order } \theta_{4m-1} = (\text{order } \pi_{4m-1}) 2^{2m-4} (2^{2m-1} - 1) B_m a_m/m.$$

### §8. A cohomology operation

Let  $2 \leq k \leq n-2$  be integers and let  $(K, L)$  be a CW-pair which satisfies the following:

Hypothesis. The cohomology groups  $H^i(K, L; G)$  vanish for  $k < i < n$  and for all coefficient groups  $G$ .

Then a cohomology operation

$$\psi : H^k(K, L; Z) \rightarrow H^n(K, L; \pi_{n-1}(S^k))$$

is defined as follows<sup>9</sup>. Let  $e^o \in S^k$  denote a base point and let

$$s \in H^k(S^k, e^o; Z)$$

denote a generator. Then  $\psi(c)$  will denote the first obstruction to the existence of a map

$$f : (K, L) \rightarrow (S^k, e^o)$$

satisfying the condition  $f^*(s) = c$ .

To be more precise let  $K^r$  denote the  $r$ -skeleton of  $K$ . Then given any class

---

<sup>9</sup> A closely related operation  $\phi_o$  has been studied by Kervaire [12]. The operation  $\phi_o$  would serve equally well for our purposes.

the first place, and secondly, the kind of evidence which the law requires.

It is well known that the law of evidence is a very difficult subject.

### THEORIES OF EVIDENCE

Theories of evidence are of two kinds, viz., the Principles and the Rules.

The Principles are the general rules of evidence.

The Rules are the specific rules of evidence.

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The Rules are the specific rules of evidence.

$$x \in H^k(K, L; \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H^k(K^{n-1} \cup L, L; \mathbb{Z})$$

it follows from standard obstruction theory that there exists a map

$$f_x : (K^{n-1} \cup L, L) \rightarrow (S^k, e^0)$$

with  $f_x^* s = x$ ; and that the restriction

$$f_x | (K^{n-2} \cup L, L)$$

is well defined up to homotopy. The obstruction to extending  $f_x$  over  $K^n \cup L$  is the required class

$$\psi(x) \in H^n(K, L; \pi_{n-1}(S^k)) .$$

LEMMA 8.1. The function

$$\psi : H^k(K, L; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^n(K, L; \pi_{n-1}(S^k))$$

is well defined, and is natural in the following sense. If the CW-pair  $(K', L')$  also satisfies the hypothesis above, then for any map

$$g : (K', L') \rightarrow (K, L)$$

and any  $x \in H^k(K, L; \mathbb{Z})$  the identity

$$g^* \psi(x) = \psi g^*(x)$$

is satisfied.

The proof is straightforward. It follows that  $\psi$  does not depend on the particular cell structure of the pair  $(K, L)$ .

Now let us specialize to the case  $n = 2k$ .

LEMMA 8.2. The operator  $\psi$  satisfies the identity



$$\psi(x+y) = \psi(x) + \psi(y) + [i,i](x \cup y),$$

where the last term stands for the image of the class  
 $x \cup y \in H^{2k}(K, L; \mathbb{Z})$  under that coefficient homomorphism

$$Z \rightarrow \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)$$

which carries 1 into the Whitehead product class [i,i].

Proof. Let  $U = e^0 \cup e^k \cup \{e_i^{2k}\} \cup \{e_j^{2k+1}\} \cup \dots$  denote a complex formed from the sphere  $S^k$  by adjoining cells of dimension  $\geq 2k$  so as to kill the homotopy groups in dimensions  $\geq 2k-1$ . Let

$$u \in H^k(U, e^0; \mathbb{Z})$$

be a standard generator. Evidently the functions

$$\psi : H^k U \rightarrow H^{2k}(U; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k))$$

and

$$\psi : H^k(U \times U) \rightarrow H^{2k}(U \times U; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k))$$

are defined. We will first evaluate  $\psi(u \times 1 + 1 \times u)$ .

The  $(2k+1)$ -skeleton of  $U \times U$  consists of the union

$$U^{2k+1} \times e^0 \cup e^0 \times U^{2k+1} \cup e^k \times e^k.$$

Therefore the cohomology class  $\psi(u \times 1 + 1 \times u) \in H^{2k}(U \times U; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k))$  can be expressed uniquely in the form

$$a \times 1 + 1 \times b + \gamma(u \times u)$$

with  $a, b \in H^k(U; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k))$  and  $\gamma \in \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)$ . Applying 8.1 to the inclusion map



$$U \times e^0 \longrightarrow U \times U$$

we see that  $a$  must be equal to  $\psi(u)$ . Similarly  $b$  is equal to  $\psi(u)$ . Applying 8.1 to the inclusion

$$S^k \times S^k \longrightarrow U \times U$$

we see that  $\psi(s \times 1 + 1 \times s) = \gamma(s \times s)$ . But  $\psi(s \times 1 + 1 \times s)$  is just the obstruction to the existence of a mapping

$$f : S^k \times S^k \longrightarrow S^k$$

satisfying  $f(e^0, x) = f(x, e^0) = x$ . Therefore  $\gamma$  must be equal to the Whitehead product class  $[i, i] \in \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)$ . Thus we obtain the identity

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(u \times 1 + 1 \times u) &= \psi(u) \times 1 + 1 \times \psi(u) + [i, i](u \times u) \\ &= \psi(u \times 1) + \psi(1 \times u) + [i, i]((u \times 1) \cup (1 \times u)) . \end{aligned}$$

Now consider an arbitrary CW-pair  $(K, L)$ , and two classes  $x, y \in H^k(K, L)$ . Choose a map

$$g : (K, L) \longrightarrow (U \times U, e^0 \times e^0)$$

so that  $g^*(u \times 1) = x$ ,  $g^*(1 \times u) = y$ . (Such a map can be constructed inductively over the skeletons of  $K$  since the obstruction groups  $H^1(K, L; \pi_{i-1}(U \times U))$  are all zero.) Then by 8.1:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi(x+y) &= g^* \psi(u \times 1 + 1 \times u) \\
 &= g^* \psi(u \times 1) + g^* \psi(1 \times u) + [i, i] g^*((u \times 1) + (1 \times u)) \\
 &= \psi(x) + \psi(y) + [i, i](x \cup y) .
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of 8.2.

Now let  $M$  be a  $2k$ -manifold which is  $(k-1)$ -connected. Then

$$\psi : H^k(M, bM) \rightarrow H^{2k}(M, bM; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)) \cong \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)$$

is defined.

LEMMA 8.3. Let  $k$  be odd<sup>10</sup> and let  $M$  be s-parallelizable.  
Then an imbedded  $k$ -sphere in  $M$  has trivial normal bundle if and  
only if its dual cohomology class  $v \in H^k(M, bM)$  satisfies the  
condition  $\psi(v) = 0$ .

Proof. Let  $N$  be a closed tubular neighborhood of the imbedded sphere, and let

$$M_0 = M - \text{Interior } N .$$

Then there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 w \in H^k(N, bN) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H^{2k}(N, bN; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)) \\
 \uparrow \simeq & & \uparrow \simeq \\
 H^k(M, M_0) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H^{2k}(M, M_0; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)) \\
 \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\
 v \in H^k(M, bM) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H^{2k}(M, bM; \pi_{2k-1}(S^k)) ;
 \end{array}$$

---

<sup>10</sup> This lemma is actually true for  $k$  even also.

$$\{(\alpha \otimes 1) \otimes (\beta \otimes 1)\}^2 \circ \alpha = (\alpha \otimes 1)^2 \circ \alpha$$

$$(1 + \epsilon + \delta + \epsilon)(1 + \epsilon + \delta + \epsilon) = (1 + \epsilon + \delta)^2 + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon\delta + \delta^2$$

$$= (1 + \epsilon + \delta)^2 + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon\delta + \delta^2 - \epsilon^2 - \epsilon\delta - \delta^2$$

$\epsilon^2 + \epsilon\delta + \delta^2$  is the error term in the approximation.

Since  $\epsilon + \delta < 1$ , we have  $(1 + \epsilon + \delta)^2 < 1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta)$ .

$$(1 + \epsilon + \delta)^2 + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon\delta + \delta^2 - \epsilon^2 - \epsilon\delta - \delta^2 < 1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta) + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon\delta + \delta^2$$

which is true.

Therefore,  $(1 + \epsilon + \delta)^2 \leq 1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta)$  is established.

Since  $\epsilon + \delta < 1$ , we have  $1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta) < 2 + 2\epsilon + 2\delta$ .

Therefore,  $(1 + \epsilon + \delta)^2 < 2 + 2\epsilon + 2\delta$  is established.

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where a generator  $w$  of the infinite cyclic group  $H^k(N, bN)$  corresponds to the cohomology class  $v$  under the left hand vertical arrows. Thus<sup>11</sup>

$$\psi(v)[M] = \psi(w)[N] \in \pi_{2k-1}(S^k) .$$

It is clear that the homotopy class  $\psi(w)[N]$  depends only on the normal bundle of the imbedded sphere.

The normal bundle is determined by an element  $v$  of the group  $\pi_{k-1}(SO_k)$ . Since  $M$  is  $s$ -parallelizable,  $v$  must belong to the kernel of the homomorphism

$$\pi_{k-1}(SO_k) \rightarrow \pi_{k-1}(SO) .$$

But this kernel is zero for  $k = 1, 3, 7$ , and is cyclic of order 2 for other odd values of  $k$ . The unique non-trivial element corresponds to the tangent bundle of  $S^k$ , or equivalently to the normal bundle of the diagonal in  $S^k \times S^k$ .

Thus if  $v \neq 0$  then  $N$  can be identified with a neighborhood of the diagonal in  $S^k \times S^k$ . Then

$$\psi(w)[N] = \psi(s \times 1 + 1 \times s)[S^k \times S^k] = [i, i] \neq 0$$

(assuming that  $k \neq 1, 3, 7$ ). On the other hand if  $v = 0$  then  $\psi(w)$  is clearly zero. This completes the proof of 8.3.

Henceforth we will assume that  $k$  is odd and  $\neq 1, 3, 7$ . The subgroup of  $\pi_{2k-1}(S^k)$  generated by  $[i, i]$  will be identified with the standard cyclic group  $Z_2$ . Thus a function

<sup>11</sup> The symbol  $[M]$  denotes the homomorphism  $H^n(M, bM; G) \rightarrow G$  determined by the orientation homology class in  $H_n(M, bM; Z)$ .

comes from the same field as the one in which the first specimen was found.  
The latter figure is not to scale.

Small portion of the same specimen showing the small tubercles on the surface of the shell.

Fig. 10. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 11. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 12. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 13. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 14. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 15. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 16. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 17. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 18. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

Fig. 19. - *Leptostoma* sp. (n. sp.) from the Lower Cretaceous of New Jersey. A small portion of the shell showing the tubercles.

$$\psi_o : H_k M \rightarrow Z_2$$

is defined by the formula

$$\psi_o(\lambda) = \psi(x)[M]$$

where  $x \in H^k(M, bM)$  denotes the Poincaré dual of the homology class  $\lambda$ .

Evidently:

- 1)  $\psi_o(\lambda + \mu) \equiv \psi_o(\lambda) + \psi_o(\mu) + \lambda \cdot \mu \pmod{2}$ , and
- 2)  $\psi_o(\lambda) = 0$  if and only if an imbedded sphere representing the homology class  $\lambda$  has trivial normal bundle.

Now assume that  $bM$  has no homology in dimensions  $k, k-1$ , so that the intersection pairing has determinant  $\pm 1$ . Then one can choose a symplectic basis for  $H_k M$ : that is a basis  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_r\}$  such that

$$\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j = 0, \quad \mu_i \cdot \mu_j = 0, \quad \lambda_i \cdot \mu_j = \delta_{ij}.$$

Definition. The Arf invariant  $c(M)$  is defined to be the residue class<sup>12</sup>

$$\psi_o(\lambda_1)\psi_o(\mu_1) + \dots + \psi_o(\lambda_r)\psi_o(\mu_r) \in Z_2.$$

(Compare [3].) This residue class modulo 2 does not depend on the choice of symplectic basis.

LEMMA 8.4. If  $c(M) = 0$  then  $H_k M$  can be killed by a sequence of framed spherical modifications.

<sup>12</sup> This coincides with the invariant  $\bar{\Phi}(M)$  as defined by Kervaire [12].

$\pi_1(\text{spec } H_{\mu}) \neq 0$

Lemma 10.12. Let  $\mu$

$\text{spec } H_{\mu} = \{0\}$

and let  $\lambda$  be a complex number such that  $\lambda \notin \text{spec } H_{\mu}$ . Then there exists a unique solution  $x$  of the equation

$$(H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x = f \quad (\text{Eq. (10.1)})$$

and this solution depends continuously on  $\lambda$ . In fact, if  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  are two complex numbers such that  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$  and  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \notin \text{spec } H_{\mu}$ , then the difference  $x_1 - x_2$  of the solutions of Eq. (10.1) for  $\lambda = \lambda_1$  and  $\lambda = \lambda_2$  is given by the formula

$$x_1 - x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} (f - (H_{\mu} - \lambda_1 I)x_1)$$

and this difference depends continuously on  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ .

PROOF. Let  $x$  be a solution of Eq. (10.1). Then we have

$$\langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle = 0.$$

Since  $(H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x = f$ , we have

$\langle x, f \rangle = \langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle = 0$  and  $\langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle = \langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle^*$ . Hence  $\langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle = 0$ .

Since  $\text{spec } H_{\mu} = \{0\}$ , we have  $\langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle = \langle x, (H_{\mu} - \lambda I)x \rangle^*$ .

The proof will depend on Lemma 7.1. Let  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_r\}$  be a symplectic basis for  $H_k M$ . By permuting the  $\lambda_i$  and  $\mu_i$  we may assume that

$$\psi_o(\lambda_i) = \psi_o(\mu_i) = 1 \quad \text{for } i \leq s,$$

$$\psi_o(\lambda_i) = 0 \quad \text{for } i > s,$$

where  $s$  is an integer between 0 and  $r$ . The hypothesis

$$c(M) = \sum \psi_o(\lambda_i) \psi_o(\mu_i) = 0$$

implies that  $s \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ .

Construct a new basis  $\{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_{r'}, \mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_{r'}\}$  for  $H_k M$  by the substitutions

$$\lambda'_{2i-1} = \lambda_{2i-1} + \lambda_{2i}, \quad \lambda'_{2i} = \mu_{2i-1} - \mu_{2i},$$

$$\mu'_{2i-1} = \mu_{2i-1}, \quad \mu'_{2i} = \lambda_{2i},$$

for  $2i \leq s$ , with

$$\lambda'_1 = \lambda_1, \quad \mu'_i = \mu_i$$

for  $i > s$ . This new basis is again symplectic, and satisfies the condition:

$$\psi_o(\lambda'_1) = \dots = \psi_o(\lambda'_{r'}) = 0.$$

For any sphere imbedded in  $M$  with homology class

$\lambda = n_1 \lambda'_1 + \dots + n_r \lambda'_r$  the invariant  $\psi_o(\lambda)$  is zero, and hence the normal bundle is trivial. Thus the basis  $\{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_{r'}\}$  satisfies of Lemma 7.1. Thus  $H_k M$  can be killed by spherical modifications.



If  $M$  is a framed manifold then it is only necessary to use framed modifications for this construction. This follows from Lemma 6.2, since the homomorphism  $\pi_k(SO_k) \rightarrow \pi_k(SO_{2k+1})$  is onto for  $k \neq 1, 3, 7$ . This completes the proof of 8.4.

**THEOREM 8.5.** For  $k$  odd the group  $bP_{2k}$  is either zero or cyclic of order 2.

According to Lemma 7.2 the groups  $bP_2$ ,  $bP_6$  and  $bP_{14}$  are zero. Thus we may assume that  $k \neq 1, 3, 7$ .

Let  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  be  $s$ -parallelizable and  $(k-1)$ -connected manifolds of dimension  $2k$ , bounded by homotopy spheres. If

$$c(M_1) = c(M_2)$$

we will prove that  $bM_1$  is h-cobordant to  $bM_2$ . This will clearly prove 8.5.

Form the connected-sum-along-the-boundary  $M_1 \pm M_2$ . Clearly

$$c(M_1 \pm M_2) = c(M_1) + c(M_2) = 0 .$$

Therefore, according to 8.4, it follows that the boundary

$$b(M_1 \pm M_2) = bM_1 \# bM_2$$

bounds a contractible manifold. Hence, according to Theorem 1.1 the manifold  $bM_1$  is h-cobordant to  $-bM_2$ . Since a similar argument shows that  $bM_2$  is h-cobordant to  $-bM_2$ , this completes the proof.

Remark. It seems plausible that  $bP_{2k} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$  for all odd  $k$  other than 1, 3, 7; but this is known to be true only for  $k = 5$  (compare Kervaire [12]) and  $k = 9$ .



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Reported from Bougainville by [unclear]

2. *Cladostelma* (Lam.) Kuntze  
Reported from Bougainville by [unclear]

3. *Cladostelma* (Lam.) Kuntze  
Reported from Bougainville by [unclear]

4. *Cladostelma* (Lam.) Kuntze  
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and the first time I have seen it. It is a very  
handsome bird, with a long crest, and  
is about the size of a pheasant. It has  
a black body, with white spots,  
and a long, pointed tail. It is  
very tame, and will sit on your hand.  
It is a native of the island of  
Hawaii, and is found in the  
forests and mountains. It is  
a very rare bird, and is  
highly valued by collectors.

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